

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1885.

No. 22.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 24, 1885.

The Anglo-Russian situation is unchanged. Both sides quietly continue war preparations. Riel's rebellion causes great excitement here. The 90th rifles are in readiness to proceed to the scene of the trouble.

On Friday General Graham's forces had five hours' hard fighting with Osman Digma's Arabs. Six hundred Arabs and forty British troops were killed or wounded. On Sunday morning a large body of Arabs surprised the British troops under General McNeill, and nearly succeeded in cutting them to pieces. After heavy fighting they were beaten off. Three thousand Arabs and seventy British were killed.

In the house of commons yesterday Sir John said the government had received an application on Thursday from the Canadian Pacific for changes in their terms. It was considered suitable, but was not accepted. On motion of McCallum, M.P. for Monck, for papers connected with the navigation of the Saskatchewan, McCallum, Watson, Royal, Cartwright and Mackenzie strongly advocated improving the Saskatchewan, and other navigable rivers in the North-West. Mackenzie urged building a canal between lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis; also connecting the latter with the Saskatchewan. Langvin promised to give the matter favorable consideration.

WINNIPEG, March 27, 1885.

Since Monday morning, when definite news of Riel's outbreak was published in the papers, the city has been in a constant state of excitement over the affair. Over 100 of the 90th Rifles went to Qu'Appelle yesterday. Gen. Middleton arrived here this morning. He will inspect the remainder of the battalion and start west with them to-day. Col. Irvine crossed the South Branch on Wednesday and has joined Crozier at Carlton.

The Queen has called out the reserves and militia for duty at Aldershot. Orders have been received for 15,000 troops for India. Factories at Birmingham are working day and night boring out rifles and revolvers for India. One thousand camels are being purchased in Burmah for transport on the Afghanistan frontier. Russia has sent 20,000 troops from the Caucasus to the Afghan frontier. The general expectation is that war will shortly be declared. The London stock exchange is demoralized.

The Riel affair came up in the house last night. In answer to Blake Sir John A. Macdonald said he could not tell to-day when the junction of Irvine's and Crozier's forces would take place. He believed that Riel had come into Canada to extract money from the public purse. Last summer he had offered to leave if paid a certain sum. Blake urged the speedy suppression of the outbreak and the satisfaction of the just claims of those aggrieved. The following are the names of a commission appointed to confer with the half-breeds: Goulet, Forget, Street and Lauder.

BATTLEFORD, March 27, 1885.

Twenty-five policemen went to Carlton this afternoon.

At present no indications of Indians in this section joining rebels.

A courier has just arrived from Carlton with news up to 4 p.m. yesterday. Crozier while going from Carlton to Duck lake with a small body of men to recapture Mitchell's store at that place, when his party was fired upon by rebels in ambush who numbered three to one of the police. A skirmish followed in which the rebels were dispersed with a loss estimated at over 100. Crozier retired in good order to Carlton, where he was joined shortly by Col. Irvine with 100 men and two guns and 28 volunteers from Prince Albert. Further news expected to-night. Prince Albert and Carlton country thoroughly aroused. Volunteers and police behaved splendidly. "Herald's" correspondent gives names of killed and wounded as follows: Police killed—W. M. Gibson; wounded—Inspector Howe, slightly, corporal Gilchrist, constables Manners, Smith, Arnold, A. Miller, J. J. Wood, Miller, and Sydney Gordon. Prince Albert volunteers killed—S. C. Elliott, W. Napier, R. Middleton, K. J. Anderson, Daniel McKenzie, — Bakie, Chas. Newitt, Alex. Fisher, Daniel McPhail, Capt. Morton; Wounded—Capt. Moore, leg broken and amputated since, A. W. R. Markley, A. McNabb, Alex. Stewart.

CALGARY, March 20, 1885.

Weather fine. Freight is lying here for Ross Bros, and 2,000 pounds for Brown & Curry.

A wind storm on Sunday last blew out the front of the Hudson's bay store and strained the Masonic hall building.

Twenty-five policemen and twenty horses, with full accoutrements, left here for Regina last Saturday. Inspector Neale from Regina is taking the heavy guns away.

CALGARY, March 27, 1885.

Train on time. Business looking up. Weather changeable, with snow flurries. Large shipments of pigs and cows coming in. Some settlers have come in, and more to come from the mountains. Thirty-five of the police leaving; only eight remaining here. Organizing civil corps.

LOCAL.

PUBLIC school has been closed all week.

THREE ducks were seen flying over town on Wednesday.

J. J. MCARTHUR has completed the St. Albert survey.

THE police at Ft. Saskatchewan want 200 bushels of oats.

J. M. WRIGHT, formerly of this office, left Calgary lately for Port Moody.

A FEW light flurries of snow this week, which soon disappeared, leaving the ground bare again.

FIFTY-SEVEN more land board decisions arrived by this mail, all for claims around Edmonton.

THERE is a very large quantity of water on the ice and crossing is becoming dangerous for teams.

G. ANDERSON started to burn a kiln of lime on Friday. It will be finished on Saturday of next week.

J. EAMER was the lowest tenderer for the cutting out of the road west of the Black mud bridge.

REPORTED that no surveys will be carried on in this region of the North-West during the present summer.

THE ordination to the priesthood of deacons Pineau and Lizee took place at St. Albert on Wednesday, 25th inst.

MAIL left on Friday morning, taking out 420 letters and one passenger, E. Hayes, late of the Royal hotel, Bow river trail.

SIR HECTOR LANGVIN has promised an appropriation for a bridge across the Bow river at Calgary, on the Edmonton trail.

A TELEGRAM was sent to Capt. Griesbach by special courier at eleven o'clock last night. Its purport, of course, is not known.

SGT. PARKER's horse went through the ice at Clover bar on Tuesday last. He managed to get out without very much difficulty.

W. MCKAY left for Grizzly Bear on Friday to replace the repairer there for a few weeks. Mr. Parker, the repairer, will come to Edmonton.

A. MACDONALD & Co. will ship 1,000 bushels of oats, 600 of potatoes and 20 tons of coal to Battleford, by flatboat, as soon as thence runs out of the river.

A CALGARY letter, dated March 19th, says that farmers had been seeding there for two weeks before that time. Weather was fine and stock looking very well.

REPORTED that the Indians at Bears' hill have forbidden the erection of the proposed agency buildings until some promises which have been made to them have been fulfilled.

THE funeral of Mr. T. Hourston's infant child, which died on Monday forenoon last, took place on Tuesday afternoon to the Methodist burying ground. The burial service was read by Rev. Mr. Baird.

THE vote on the erection of St. Francois Xavier Roman Catholic public school district, given on Monday last, resulted in favor of the erection of the district. Nine votes were cast, seven for and two against.

LAMOURREUX BROS. are about to remove their saw mill from Ft. Saskatchewan to a pinery about six miles west of McNabb and McPherson's rancho, on the Stoney plain, to cut lumber for the summer. The lumber will be hauled to the river for shipment.

As the snow has disappeared somewhat early the rabbits remain white after the ground has become bare. This leaves them an easy prey to the hungry Indian. On Friday a regular hunt was made by the Indians in the poplars on the H. B. property.

On Tuesday afternoon as the funeral procession was following the body of Mr. Hourston's child to the grave, a ptarmigan, white as snow, was seen crouching amongst the bushes only a few yards from the side of the road. It remained perfectly still all the while the procession was passing.

HOMESTEAD entries in township 55, ranges 23 and 24 must be made in the office of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company at Clover bar.

A PROPOSITION is being made to have a leather medal struck to commemorate the gallant charge—\$1.50 per man—of the Clover bar grenadiers who held the H. B. fort so nobly against (imaginary) thousands of shrieking savages during the night of Tuesday, March 24th, 1885.

THE H. B. ship Prince of Wales, which failed to pass out of Hudson's straits last fall, and disappeared from Moose Factory when the ice was taking, has been heard from. She made her way to Charlton island safely, and there lies secure in winter quarters. Her captain, Bishop, arrived at Moose Factory on January 31st.

PRICES current in Winnipeg on March 12th: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 3 regular, 53c; oats, 37c to 40c; barley, 35c to 45c. Flour—patents, \$2.30; strong bakers, \$2.00; XXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.25. Oatmeal, \$2.55 to \$2.80. Butter, 18c to 22c. Hams—smoked, 13c to 14c. Bacon—9c to 10c; rolls, 12c to 13c; breakfast, 13c to 14c.

A NOTICE received by last mail and now posted in several places in town, prohibits the sale, gift or other disposal of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, to Indians, under penalty of \$200 fine or imprisonment for six months, or both fine and imprisonment. The prohibition extends over the country lying between the 103rd and 118th meridians covered by treaty number six.

THE first election of trustees of the Edmonton school district took place on Saturday last in the public school house. As the returning officer, R. Secord, was ill, A. Dawson acted as returning officer. The board of trustees of the former Edmonton school district was re-elected by acclamation. The board is composed as follows: M. McCauley, chairman; D. Ross and W. S. Robertson. Messrs. Geo. Sanderson and Jas. Goodridge were the only school electors present.

ON Sunday morning last the early church-going population of Edmonton was startled to observe what appeared to be a man dangling by a rope, which was around his neck, from the front of the Mammoth hotel, over the office lately occupied by Mr. Pearce. It is said that as the swinging figure caught the eye of one of the candidates for the North-West council, he exclaimed, "Great Scott! I wonder if he was one of my supporters." A close inspection showed it to be only an effigy. It was cut down by the sheriff on Monday morning.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of scare of an Indian uprising was diffused through the settlement on Monday and Tuesday last. Capt. Griesbach swore in a number of special constables at Ft. Saskatchewan and made preparations to take in the families living in that vicinity in case of danger. On Tuesday he came to Edmonton with several men to take measures of defence here. A number of specials were sworn in at Clover bar and also came to the H. B. fort. But on Wednesday quietness still reigned; all fears were allayed, for the time being, at least, and the specials and police went home.

THE Canadian estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1886, include an appropriation of \$10,000 for the improvement of the Saskatchewan; \$12,000 for the construction of a telegraph line from Battleford to Edmonton, via Ft. Pitt; \$2,500 for the loop line between Carlton and Stobart on the Prince Albert branch, and \$750 to construct a line from Saskatoon to Clarke's crossing; total \$25,250. The geological survey gets \$60,000, as during the present year. The Indians of Manitoba and the North-West get \$774,171, a decrease of \$3,058 from the present year. Of this amount, annuities absorb \$173,900, the same as this year, and supplies for the destitute, \$215,056, a decrease of \$71,989; mounted police require \$427,700, a decrease of \$42,000. The pay of the force amounts to \$169,000, the same as last year. Erection of mounted police barracks, \$10,000. Expenses of government in the North-West, including printing, roads, bridges, ferries and aid to schools, \$39,000; for a H. B. expedition, \$30,000; salaries payable on account of North-West government: 1 clerk of the council, \$1,500; registrars, 1 at \$2,000, 2 at \$1,200, and 1 at \$1,000; members of the council, 1 at \$200, 5 elected members at \$400, and five nominated members at \$200; salaries of three stipendiary magistrates, \$9,000; travelling expenses of stipendiary magistrates, \$2,000; to complete Indian industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and High river, \$11,000; public buildings North-West generally, \$5,000; new Indian office Regina, \$5,000.

MAIL arrived on Friday, M. McKinnon in charge, Thos. Smith and John O'Donnell, passengers. Wheels were used all the way through, but travelling had to be done at the side of the track, as a ridge of ice remained on it. Water was running strongly in all the streams. The Red Deer was solid in the centre, but at each side the water came into the wagon box. The Battle river is partly open. The road on the south side to the bridge is an excellent one. The bridge is only about a mile from the H. B. store. The bridges are all well above the water. At Red Deer R. F. Shaw, C. Stewart, J. Mowat, V. Anderson, J. Smith and an outfit belonging to Ad. McPherson, were lying on the south side waiting for the water to subside so that they might cross their freight. The storm which occurred a week ago last Sunday was very severe south of Battle river and was accompanied by heavy hail.

A report dated March 13th, says that Coal harbor will not be the western terminus of the C. P. R., and that the work of surveying the line to that point has been stopped.

Britain's active naval force amounts to 57,000 men, and is to be increased this year to 68,000. It will cost £13,000,000 against £11,690,000 last year.

The last of the British troops reached Korti from Gakdul, on March 15th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, by note or otherwise, if not paid before the 15th of May will be handed into court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

POLITICAL MEETING at Half-Way house (Mr. F. Pagerie's) on Saturday, April 4th, at 7 p.m. All North-West Council candidates are requested to be present. Each candidate is expected to state his views on political questions.

CHEAP SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. Comprising a large and varied assortment of Standard works and School Books handsomely bound. To be sold at Half Price for one week only, commencing Monday next. Goods to be sold at house in rear of G. A. Watson's office. G. A. BLAKE.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thrasher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be assigned and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A. D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

NOTICE.

Tenders for the supply of

6,500 lbs. of OATS

To be delivered at the Mounted police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 4th of April, 1885.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Inspector.

Commanding the North-West Mounted Police Fort Saskatchewan.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,

A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office, Edmonton, 27th March, 1885. 153 P.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 28, 1885.

The total amount to be paid out of the federal treasury for provincial subsidies in the year ending June 30th, 1886, is \$3,962,329, an increase of \$437,329 over the present year. The North-West subsidy is to be \$39,000, as it is in the present year. The territories pay their share to the increase in subsidy why should they not share in that increase?

The Globe undertakes to explain how it is that with the immense bonuses the C. P. R. company has received it is now in financial difficulties. One reason assigned is that the shareholders are receiving dividends on stock that has never been paid up while the company's operations are carried on at a loss instead of a profit. If this is true the company is simply an association of swindlers, and if it is not the Globe should not be allowed to publish such slanders unchallenged.

No doubt the Canadian voyageurs were of great service to the Nile expedition, but once their work was over they were rather a white elephant on the hands of the British. At Queenstown, Ireland, on account of disorderly conduct which they had before exhibited as a protest against bad food, they were not to be allowed to land, but were to be transferred direct from the troop ship to the Atlantic steamer. They ran the guard and indulged in a day's "diversion" around the city before condescending to go on board the Hanoverian.

The Globe gives Mr. H. H. Smith, the new land commissioner, the following send off: "Mr. Smith has been sent to the North-West for the one purpose of coercing and threatening all who venture to say a word against the government or its pet monopolies. It almost looks as though Sir John were determined to drive the North-West into rebellion in order to cover up the failure and coming utter collapse of his railway and land policy." Probably the Globe doesn't expect any one to take this for gospel. But if it is true, and it is any amusement to Mr. Smith to attempt to coerce and threaten settlers, it will probably be of as much amusement to them to coerce or threaten him, so that if these are Mr. Smith's only objectionable points he is heartily welcome.

ALTHOUGH the war between Britain and Russia has not yet been declared, those who thirst for gore—at a distance—will probably soon be satisfied, or perhaps more than satisfied. That Russia means it is simply evident, and at the same time, whatever the Gladstone government may wish to do, the British people will not permit a retreat before Russia. What will tend to increase the interest, besides the struggle of the two great empires, is the fact that there is a religious aspect to the question. The native populations of Afghanistan and India, knowing British tolerance in religious matters by experience, and Russian intolerance by repute, having now the choice of masters, are rallying on the British side. If this is the case it removes any doubt that might have existed as to the issue of the contest being favorable to Britain. With the largest navy in the world, the longest purse in the world, the best soldiers in the world, and the assistance of the numerous and warlike natives of the probable seat of the conflict, fired by religious fanaticism, if Britain is beaten it will be her own fault, or because she deserves to be.

This outbreak of the half-breeds at the South Branch is a puzzle to every one here, but not more so than the action of the authorities in the matter. That after these people having taken up arms, cut the telegraph lines and plundered the government stores, offers of a settlement should be made and a commission appointed to treat with them is something most difficult to account for. But the lesson conveyed is only too obvious. It is also apparent that if it takes two solid weeks after the committal acts of war for the police force to get near the scene of the trouble, and that they then require reinforcements, settlers throughout the territories must look to themselves for protection in case of an Indian outbreak; which, by its stopping the sale of fixed ammunition in treaty six, the government seems to consider probable. A third lesson is conveyed and that is that if the government would, for a change, try a little honest, common sense dealing with whites, half-breeds and Indians it might and probably would save itself a heap of present and future trouble and expense.

LAND DECISIONS.

When it was announced a year ago that \$5,000 had been voted for the purpose of supporting a commission to adjudicate upon the rights of parties who had settled in this district before the establishment of the land office, great satisfaction was felt and expressed by the interested parties at the prospect of the near settlement of their land rights. It was not thought possible that when such a liberal sum was granted for the purpose the settlement itself could be other than liberal. When the commissioner arrived he was accorded the full confidence of the people, and from his manner when coming in contact with the settlers no fear was felt that, no matter how he conducted his enquiries, full justice would be done by the decisions rendered on his recommendations. When his report upon the claims in this district appeared wherein he spoke of their bona fide nature and the liberal decisions rendered, any doubts that had been felt vanished. When, however, the first batch of decisions of the land board arrived by last mail and reached their several destinations, and when their full meaning had gradually become plain to those who had received them, the change of public feeling from unlimited confidence to the opposite extreme was somewhat startling. When it was known that some parties holding claims taken before the transfer were charged one and two dollars an acre for the land; that men who had improved and held large areas for five and ten years were compelled to pay for the land held by those improvements in cash down, or within 60 or 90 days; that men who had spent thousands of dollars on their claims were deprived of their pre-emptions although partially improved, and others, who had spent considerable sums of money on homesteads, of the right of entry altogether, while still others who by the land act were entitled to patent, were ordered to spend from \$400 to \$800 in further improvements before patent would issue; and when besides all this other settlers in precisely similar circumstances were allowed reasonable claims on reasonable terms, without any special reason being apparent, it became evident that the decisions had been rendered, not by any rule of rhyme or reason, but on the mere whim of a man who, having been appointed a commissioner to receive evidence in regard to squatters' claims in the North-West, imagined that he held an office analogous to that of caliph in Bagdad, and acted accordingly.

That a settlement which has suffered as this has from the neglect of the government in the matter of surveys, land office facilities, and their action in granting speculative reserves, should now be dealt with by that government as though the settlers, and not the government, were responsible for the difficulties which have arisen through and out of that neglect, is an utter outrage. That they should be treated as though the government which had neglected them so long was doing them a favor by allowing them to live at all on the land that their presence has made valuable; that their rights should be ignored as rights, and only allowed as favors subject to the whim of a land board sitting a thousand miles away.

By what right does the land board charge a price for a claim held before the transfer—owned before Canada owned the North-West; by what right does it presume to deprive a man of his improvements by offering him a bargain which he is not in circumstances to accept; by what right does it presume to deprive a settler of the pre-emption which the land act allows him; or the intending homesteader of the improvements which he has made as a squatter, by refusing him the right of homestead entry; by what right does it demand that improvements shall be made or residence required that the land act does not call for, or by what right does it take from one man the land which he always claimed and give it to another who never claimed it? By what right does it presume to apply the provisions of the land act to parties living where and when its provisions were not in force—that is before a land district was proclaimed and a land office established; or, having done so, how does it presume to put an arbitrary and unwarranted

interpretation upon the plain reading of the act, and in some instances go outside of its provisions altogether?

That some of the decisions of the board are satisfactory is true, but it is none the less true that the large majority are otherwise. Coming at the present time of financial depression people feel them more keenly and they cause a greater amount of discontent than they would have done a year or two ago. The simple fact is that were the decisions just many people could not possibly comply with them, but when they are most unjust they do not feel inclined to try. Should the decisions be enforced the result cannot but be unfortunate to the district, and in the long run to the government which is responsible for them.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 18th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. **LEESON & SCOTT**, mail contractors, Calgary.

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AND

JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

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We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

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By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Wednesday afternoon last the largest public meeting ever held in Edmonton assembled in the school house, called together to take action against the decisions recently rendered by the land board, which have caused the greatest amount of dissatisfaction among the settlers here. W. Stiff was elected chairman and J. A. McDougall, secretary. In opening the meeting the chairman said:

Gentlemen—I have been requested to act as chairman at this meeting, which I am given to understand has been called by a number of respectable settlers (among whom I am informed are your present representative in the North-West Council and one or more of the candidates for the same honorable position shortly to become vacant) for the purpose of discussing sundry grievances under which they claim to be laboring, and of uniting in some legal and constitutional concerted action to obtain redress. Without expressing any opinion myself, and upon the distinct understanding that no resolutions shall be introduced of an unconstitutional, disloyal, or disorderly character, I have agreed to accede to the request to act as chairman—a request made, as I believe, not from any want of more fit persons, but because most of the ability of the country (so to speak) seems to desire to express itself in a more convenient manner than it could from the chair. The unsettled state of the country at the present time makes it most important that such a meeting as this should take especial care that its proceedings are conducted with propriety, and I appeal to you to assist me in conducting this meeting in such a manner that no trace of disloyalty can ever be charged against it. A petition of right is always in order and will, no doubt, be respected, but it is your duty to see that your proceedings cannot be characterized as the work of disloyal or professional agitators. I request that any resolutions proposed at this meeting be handed in in writing, and trust that the meeting will keep order while they are being discussed. It is now in order for the parties who called the meeting to explain more minutely their object.

Moved by F. Oliver, seconded by F. Provost, and Resolved that this meeting is assembled to assert the squatters' rights of the settlers in this district;

That a squatter is any person who has occupied and improved vacant and unclaimed land before the establishment of a land office through which he could acquire a homestead right under the lands act;

That the rights of squatters to all the land and improvements held by them should be respected;

That owing to the distance of this settlement from railway communication, and as land within the district has been sold to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company (on conditions of settlement) at \$1 per acre, squatters should be allowed (besides a free homestead of 160 acres) to purchase at \$1 an acre their pre-emptions and such other lands as are necessary in order to retain their improvements, and that (as in the case of the land company) they should be allowed five years from date of entry to pay for the same.

That all purchases and sales of squatters' rights before the establishment of the lands office should be recognized by the government, without prejudice to either buyer or seller, under the lands act;

That the decisions of the land board in regard to claims in this district are in many instances extortionate, arbitrary, unjust to the settler and if enforced will be a lasting injury to the district.

That this meeting requests from the government the suspension of these decisions until a further enquiry has been made, said enquiry to be made forthwith.

Each resolution was put separately, endorsed by one or more speakers, and carried unanimously.

Although the endorsement of squatters' rights was the chief cause of the meeting being called the time was thought opportune to give expression to the feelings of the people on other matters relating to the dealings of the government with the squatters.

Moved by M. McLeod, seconded by J. Price, and Resolved that the grant of lands already settled upon within this district to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company, is contrary to the regulations in regard to colonization grants, and has been an injury to this settlement. Therefore this meeting asks that the grant to that company be annulled, or if not annulled, that they be held strictly to the letter of their agreement.

Moved by J. Lamoureux, seconded by F. Provost, and resolved that the people of the North-West are now entitled to representation in the Canadian parliament, that such representation is necessary to the welfare of the territories, that the legislation necessary to secure that representation should be passed by the present session of parliament; and that the northern part of the district of Alberta is entitled to send one representative.

Moved by F. Provost, seconded by J. Lamoureux, and resolved that this meeting desires to impress upon the government the injustice of levying dues upon the building

timber and dry firewood for the uses of actual settlers cut upon government land, said dues being vexatious, burdensome, and of no benefit to the country in any way, and requests that this tax as well as that on hay be removed.

Moved by D. Maloney, seconded by Rev. Dr. Newton, and resolved that the time has arrived for the settlement of the claims of half-breeds resident in the North-West at the date of the transfer to Canada on the same terms as were granted the half-breeds of Manitoba, or such other terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

Moved by D. Ross, seconded by J. Gibbons, and resolved that actual settlers and constant residents should have a preference in claims over non-residents in this settlement.

Moved by D. Ross, seconded by F. Oliver, and resolved that this meeting utterly disapproves of the decisions of the land board on the reports of Mr. Pearce, and that a vote of censure be passed upon Mr. Pearce's report, and that any further enquiries be conducted and decisions rendered by a land court on the ground.

It was moved by J. Lamoureux, seconded by F. Provost, That it would be of advantage to the country if the Indian department would purchase what flour is required for the supply of the Indians in the country direct from the farmers, without the intervention of middlemen of any description, and that this meeting hereby requests that this action be taken.

Mr. Lamoureux explained that he thought it would be proper for the government to appoint an agent to purchase the flour direct from the farmer without calling for tenders, as by the system of letting in large contracts farmers had no chance to sell directly to the government.

Some discussion took place on the subject, but it was finally agreed that it should be allowed to stand over to a future meeting, and that the land question should take precedence over all others.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Newton, seconded, and resolved that all natives of the country should receive their homesteads and pre-emptions free of charge as their undoubted birthright.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Frank Oliver, D. Maloney, J. Reid, M. McCauley, F. Provost, W. S. Robertson, W. C. Cusack and Samuel Cunningham, was appointed to forward the resolutions of the meeting to Ottawa, and also to telegraph their substance at once, and to take such further action as might be necessary.

The meeting then adjourned.

CATCH 'EM ALL ALIVE, O.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

SIR,—In a late issue of the BULLETIN you report the proceedings of a political meeting at Fort Saskatchewan, in which we were told that Mr. G. A. Simpson, agent of the colonization company, was good enough to reveal the secret of the noble art and trade of fly-catching. No doubt this was done with the grace and look of wisdom which befitted a professor of so distinguished an occupation, and the meeting must have been overpowered with gratitude when it was told that molasses did it. The oracle said "More flies were caught with molasses than with vinegar," and the meeting was to act accordingly, and choose a fly-catcher who used molasses. Nothing was said, mark you, as to the kind of molasses, the bright, golden, or the dirty black kind, but it must be molasses.

Now, I am a poor fly, and, judging by my present tastes, I shall ask at the coming spring election for a little wholesome, pure vinegar. Tastes differ; but I am not so fond of molasses, especially of the kind around just now. But my pen must not wander from the subject it begins to write about, namely, the respectable (very) art of flycatching. As practised in towns and cities it is a prominent business. A gentleman—give all men their due—spreads his molasses on good, useful paper. He places one in his hat and sallies forth, and with a loud voice exclaims, "Catch 'em all alive, O," and he sells the invention for a cent a piece. Good, benevolent gentleman! Yet what do the flies say?

Now, sir, at Clover Bar lately, the professor has been abroad, but not in the usual loud manner. The molasses were spread around very quietly (for flies about Clover Bar are getting rather suspicious now a days) on a piece of foolscap, and the molasses so spread was called a petition asking the big flies at Ottawa to take the pre-emptions of the little flies around Clover Bar and give them to the fly-catchers as a bonus to bring a railway into Clover Bar for the benefit of said fly-catchers. Some few flies were caught—not many—and their names sent to Ottawa. Surely this is queer treacle, considering that these fly-catchers have at present control of all the lands in the district which a government could offer as a bonus to railways or any other public work. It is the height of impudence for them to imagine that acts of parliament, and the rights of settlers are to over-ride for their behoof, molasses or no molasses. Yours, ANTI-HUMBUG.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

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Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.
Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.
Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

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EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—
making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow Creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H. B. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,	Agency.
H. Martineau,	Manitoba house,
L. W. Herchner,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Beggs,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pocklington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Dy. Supt. General of
Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe Peé, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery.
Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

BEARS' HILL.

We have had two weeks' continual thaw, and the snow which had reached an extraordinary depth for the very short winter we have had this year, has now the appearance of a bleached net-work spread over the country. During the last few days the water has been running in torrents, and the zigzag streamlets are heard in every direction gurgling in their onward course until at intervals they become so many tributaries helping to swell the waters already deep on the ice in the Battle river. If this continue, the new bridges will come into immediate use, and obviate a great amount of annoyance in crossing the two awkward streams which they span. However, just as I am scribbling these lines, dark and heavy clouds are spread between us and the ethereal dome, and continue lowering with ominous aspect. Yesterday the supernal floodgates seemed to be unhinged, and the rain came pouring down as it might in the days of Noah's Ark. During the night the Great Bear swelled his nostrils with a vicious snort, and swept down a blinding snow, as might be in the month of December. At present the atmospheric appearance is such that one cannot tell what it will do next. It is a queer country after all, often giving us a sample of the four seasons within twenty-four hours.

Some of the Nimrods belonging to the reserve, who spent the winter hunting, are now beginning to drop in. Those who are workers in the land are making gigantic preparations for the spring work. They always put on plenty of steam to begin with, but in many cases it evaporates before they reach the goal. The steady, dogged, plodding perseverance which so often leads the white man to success, is not an ingredient in the Indian's nature, and I am afraid this generation will pass away before he becomes a constant, hard working tiller of the soil. However, we must take these poor aborigines as we find them; the transition to them has been very trying, and allowance must be made for this. I consider that in most cases they have not yet had a fair chance. Even now, as usual, those of this reserve have not the amount of seed necessary to sow all the land ploughed, and I suppose they will get it just as they do always, in time to sow it for fodder. The agent, Mr. Lucas, is about to abandon the Peace Hill establishment and build at a more convenient point for the Indians within the reserve, on Battle river. I consider this a move on the part of the government which will prove beneficial to the Indians. I must mention here that if Mr. Lucas had all the means necessary at his disposal, I think the Indians under him would soon become independent. He has also a very energetic, hard-working employee under him, Mr. J. Lee, who deserves great credit for the pains he takes to help the Indians.

I experienced a little change lately in the monotony of life at the Bears' hill, in the shape of a pleasure trip to Buffalo lake—that is if ambulation in three feet of snow, without even the advantage of snow shoes, during eight days, having nothing but rabbits and rabbit broth to live on, may be styled a pleasure. I remained ten days at that place, where I found a camp of between 70 to 80 Indians, squalid and famine stricken, of whom some belonged to this reserve, some were from Battleford, and a few Saultaux from the Qu'Appelle country. What a change had taken place since I had last visited this beautiful lake! I had seen it in by-gone days, when its surroundings presented the appearance of rich shambles, furnished with the choicest viands, backfats, hoes and tongues of buffalo; when the stately red man drew long wiffs from his friendly calumet in joyful and silent contemplation over the pile of buffalo robes he had gathered for the market; when the thrifty squaw, from early morning until late at night, was busily employed in carving the meat, dressing the robes, or hauling wood or water for family use, and all without a murmur; when the rampant papooses joyfully jostled one another at hide-and-go-seek through a hundred wigwags, with the greatest hilarity and insouciance. But now how different. Men, women and children, ragged, cold and hungry! I felt their misery all the more because whilst living with them I tasted their privations. I happened amongst them during the worst time of the winter. The rat hunt was over. They had eaten these animals as fast as they could kill them. We must remember that it requires about 1,000 rats to give as much meat as one buffalo, and the meat of one buffalo would last a family of Indians only a few days. They had been catching small pike under the ice with a hook and line, but the season was now past. They could not kill many rabbits for the snow was very deep and they had nothing whatever to make snowshoes. Besides they had scarcely any ammunition. Fortunately the government sent them help several times during the winter. Otherwise their condition would have been extreme destitution. Whilst in this camp, living on the same fare as the Indians, I remembered having read an account in the BULLETIN of a proposition discussed by the Edmonton Literary Society, whether the government should continue to feed the Indians. The thought struck me that if these

gentlemen were in my position in that camp for a few days, they could experience the argumentum ad hominem, and thus gather some tangible premises from which to draw their conclusions. There is no use in paying a white man to bring enough food with him to such a camp to last him as long as he stays. I brought enough, but it did not last. Amongst a like crowd communism reigns supreme, and was to the stingy conservative. One portion of the Indians of this camp, composed of 8 lodges, were under the tutelage of a man named Going-through-the-ice, a long name in English, but short enough in Cree—Tatwasin; a would-be chief who says he is going to take his reserve at Buffalo lake, along with Big Bear, whom he expects to join him next summer. Another small party of four or five Saultaux families from Qu'Appelle, are under Thunder, an inveterate old wizard who holds the traditions of his fathers to be far more philosophic than all the wisdom of the white man. These latter have built cabins and cut a considerable quantity of rails for fencing, intending also to take a reserve at the lake. Whether these aspirants to chieftainship can muster people enough to form bands, and whether the government will acquiesce in their designs, time only can tell.

Amongst the other curiosities which I met with, were the impressive ruins of a quasi white-man who had seen better days. He is known to many readers of the BULLETIN. He is now 85 years old and stone blind. He lives near the lake in a little hut, with the wizened old Blackfoot squaw who has been his partner through weal and through woe for many long years. He descends from an honorable stock. His father was a governor of the H. B. Co. His name is James Bird, commonly known by the name of Jimmy Jook. He has many afflictions, but his greatest are the loss of his eyesight and the want of "estables." He converses fluently in English, and the bright intelligence flashes now and then through the rusty enamel with which it has been overlaid during a long contact with Indian habits. I consider this old couple a worthy object of charity. C. S.

DEATH.

HOUSTON.—At Edmonton, on Monday, 23rd of March, 1885, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Maria Houston, aged 9 months and 17 days.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 27th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	24	17
Sunday,	45	10
Monday,	34	14
Tuesday,	52	10
Wednesday,	57	36
Thursday,	41	28
Friday,	38	26

Barometer falling, 27.800.

AUCTION SALE.—1 Yoke of Oxen, seven years old; 7 Cows, in calf; 2 two-year old Steers; 1 yearling Heifer; 3 Steers, 1 year old; 1 Grindstone, and other articles too numerous to mention, on Tuesday the 31st day of March on the farm of Alex. McLeod, Little Mountain. Terms—Under \$15, cash; over that amount, approved joint notes at 12 months with interest at ten per cent. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p.m. DONALD McLEOD, Little Mountain.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON.

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West Council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization, land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale to a system of reserving alternate quarter-sections, to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter-sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and The enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by direct vote.

As the number of voters in this district is now very large it will be impossible for me to make a thorough personal canvass; but I trust that before the election I shall have the opportunity of explaining more fully my position on the foregoing and similar subjects at public meetings throughout the district.

Yours,
Respectfully,
FRANK OLIVER.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **SEED POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prince street Winnipeg.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Rink. Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Bannatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

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G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cookshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Wabash Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.